
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, 1857.

THE MONEY CRISIS, ITS CAUSES AND REMEDY.
The present monetary crisis has taken the whole business community by surprise. None were expecting it. It comes upon us like a thief in the night, with noiseless step and enveloped in darkness. When indications of the storm were so obscure, it is no discredit to the sagacity of business men that they are taken unawares. It is true that vainglorious men may be found upon whom the spirit of prophecy rested long ago—who were wiser than their generation, and saw and gave warning of the coming crash, and who now stick this feather in their caps and strut the stage of action for general admiration.

Upon investigation, however, we do not find these prophets one whit better prepared for the present state of things than their uninspired neighbors, and conclude that their claim to superior sagacity rests upon very flimsy foundations. Those who have been croaking for twenty years and were false prophets for nineteen out of the twenty are wonderfully elated at the possibility of their proving true prophets at last and for once. But the truth is that there has been no sufficient reason for the present state of things, and no man can claim any credit for sagacity in predicting it. There may have been—there was—ample reason for, and ample cause to apprehend, a money pressure—ample cause for anxiety and ample warning to prudence, but there was no sufficient and reasonable cause for the present widespread panic and the ruin which has followed in its train. Unfortunately, financial panics arise without sufficient reason, and the results are as disastrous as though there were real and ample cause. It is true that in the Eastern and Northwestern States a vast amount of capital has become fixed and dead by the injudicious and far too rapid extension of our gigantic railroad system. It is true that extravagance, a well nigh fatal extravagance in the consumption of foreign fabrics, has prevailed all over the Union. It is true that we have built houses, and have embellished the land with colleges and churches and humane and benevolent institutions, all of which have made inactive, and, for many purposes, useless, an immense amount of capital, which otherwise would have been active and of incalculable value at this juncture. All this is true, and yet we maintain there has been no sufficient cause for the present alarming and disastrous state of things. After all, the great fact remains that the currency and commerce of the country are intrinsically sound. The causes we have enumerated have hampered, burdened, almost stifled trade; nevertheless, with a little more confidence, a little more forbearance in the financial management of the city of New York, the chasm into which we are plunged might have been passed in safety. The contractions in New York have been carried too far. When the foreign drain for specie was checked, the terrible pressure in New York, and which prostrated Philadelphia, should have been relieved. But the New York banks seemed to have one thing only in view, to increase their specie, regardless of every other consideration. One million of the thirteen million held in New York, three millions of which had been drawn into their vaults in an incredibly short space of time, during which they had largely reduced their liabilities, and which, as there was no drain whatever from New York, was not essential to their own safety, loaned to or permitted to remain in Philadelphia for one short month, and the present calamity would have been averted. We should have bridged the abyss into which we have fallen. In thirty days our magnificent crops, unequalled in the history of our agriculture, would have reached the seaboard—paying at once the debts of the South and West and our foreign debt. We were within a cable's length of land when we went down. The solution of the present financial mystery is found in the delay of all the crops of the country for thirty days. The inevitable consequence was a severe money pressure. This was aggravated by the too heavy and violent contraction of the New York banks. A panic ensued, and wreck and ruin follow. We have gone thus at length into this matter because we believe it of the highest importance the true cause of the present disasters should be understood, that their easy and certain remedy may be perceived. We believe the causes of our present troubles have no deeper root than we have stated, and we again assert, that, notwithstanding the immense burdens now imposed upon the commerce of this country, that commerce and the currency which sustains it are intrinsically sound.

The country is not only solvent but rich. Eminent political economists, who have closely investigated the subject, estimate that one hundred millions of dollars have been added to the specie basis of this country since the gold discoveries in California and Australia. Of this increase a small part is in the vaults of the banks, some twenty millions in the treasury, and the balance is in the hands of the people. Then how absurd the attempt to find resemblance between the inflation of 1836-'7 and our present condition! There is no more similarity in our condition now and then than in thorough soundness and utter rottenness. The difference is as wide as between light and darkness.

The twenty millions in the treasury, which now lies useless and unavailable, will be reduced rapidly in amount. In the present state of things, the Government receipts will almost cease, while the Government expenditure cannot be diminished, and, in a short time, at least ten of these twenty millions must find their way to the vaults of the banks. There was never a period when, taking the country as a whole, its agricultural population were half so prosperous. There are individuals, there are localities, there may be States, less prosperous than others, but, taking a broad and comprehensive view, we find the country at large sounder and stronger than ever before. The cotton crop alone, now rapidly reaching market, is worth, at a fair estimate of the yield and the price, near or quite two hundred millions of dollars. This is no local or fictitious value—it is the specie, the world-recognized value. And in three weeks, or at most thirty days, gold will flow in a steady stream across the Atlantic, seeking this staple, now in unparalleled demand in every one of the great markets of the world. If the receipts of cotton and of wheat had reached our export markets as early as last season, some ten or fifteen millions would have been added to the specie means of the New York banks in September, averting the present crash. Imagine ten millions in specie or its equivalent (exchange on London) thrown into the Eastern cities to-morrow, and how magical the effect, how instant the relief! With all this before us, can any man of intelligence doubt that the present panic was without sufficient reason, and, if prudence rules the hour, must be temporary? It

is impossible to predict how far a panic may spread. All we maintain is that this panic exists without sufficient reason, and must, if properly met and resisted, be temporary in its consequences—that the banks of Kentucky and Bank of the State of Indiana are not only sound but almost impregnable, is demonstrable. We hope that the bank suspensions may not come further West than Wheeling. We are not without hope that the Baltimore banks and the sound Pennsylvania banks may be induced to resume at an early day.

Let this be as it may, we all know that the banks of Kentucky and Indiana are solvent beyond all accident, and that every note they have issued is as good as gold. Then let all remain tranquil, and await further developments. We shall continue this subject, and, in a future article, discuss the remedy for our present disastrous position.

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN AFRICA.—The British Government has recently published some interesting dispatches from its Consul, Mr. Campbell, at Lagos, in regard to the cultivation of cotton in Africa. He states that the whole of the Toruba and other countries, south of the Niger, as well as several districts north of that river, have been for many years cotton-growing countries; and, in spite of the distractions of war and the slave trade, their inhabitants have always raised more than was required for the supply of their own wants. During the last year alone over half a million pounds were exported to the Brazils, and half as much more was sold to the adjacent countries; and, taking into account the quantity consumed at home, it is estimated that over seven million pounds must be annually raised in those regions. Mr. Campbell is quite certain that the introduction of English cotton goods into that region would have the effect of greatly stimulating and increasing the production of the raw material.

In a subsequent communication Mr. Campbell urges the importance and feasibility of increasing the supply of cotton from Africa. The only thing necessary to accomplish this is to purchase from them the surplus cotton they do not require for their own use, and also to supply them machines for cleaning it rapidly.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.—The agricultural portion of the annual report of the late Commissioner of Patents—the Hon. Chas. Mason—is just received from the press. It is a work of 536 pages, embellished with beautiful representations of the Arden horses, which formerly existed in the Ardennes of Belgium and France; South Down sheep; Peabody's new Haut Bois strawberries; isothermal lines in North America as determined by the Smithsonian Institution; quadrupeds in Illinois, &c.

The report opens with an article on the nutrition and economy of digestion in domestic animals, from the able pen of D. I. Browne, Esq., the head of the agricultural division of the Patent Office. The origin, history, and habits of sheep are also treated of, and then we have many pages devoted to what will, doubtless, interest every good country housewife—the English and Scotch dairy management.

Fruits of various kinds receive considerable attention, as well as the vines of various places. Calcareous manures are next noticed at length. Birds injurious to agriculture are then described. Interesting cotton statistics from thirty countries, including the Bahama Islands and Lower California. Chemical researches on the Sorgho Sucre, and crystallization of its juice, are also reviewed with ability.

THE POTOMAC ON FIRE.—The whisky rectifying establishment of Henry W. Blunt, Georgetown, Md., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th. So intense was the heat, and with such prodigious fury did the flames burst from every quarter, that the engines were unavailing except to preserve the neighboring buildings. There were 350 barrels of whisky in the building, and not more than about 40 barrels were saved. The bursting of the barrels of whisky, and the running of the blazing fluid into the river, was a sight to behold. The surface of the water was covered with a blue flame, and the Potomac looked on fire. A Boston packet, lying close by, had to push out into the stream for fear of being surrounded with the devouring element.

LETTER TO AN ABSENT WIFE.
MY DEAR WIFE: In silence and alone (boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, while I'm writing!) in the stillness of my quiet chamber, (Hail! hail! oh! good! what's that?) I sit down to write a few lines to you. (You know how to dress salad, you do!) Although I feel the pang of separation (fill up! fill up!—so: thank you); from your dear self at this moment, yet it is a pleasing reflection to know (What's the state of the game now?) that a few short days will enable me to be again with you (a cigar, Joe), and once more press your gentle hand in mine. (Oh! I can't take a hand now.) Again I shall leave this city, tiresome indeed during your absence. ("We won't go home till morning!"—oh! keep still, will you?) and every hour of this interval will be counted (capital story that, Billy!) with anxious solicitude by me. As I sit here alone, in the stillness of the night, ("Come, give us a song!" "I can't, 'pon my word!" "Oh, do!" secluded by myself, my mind is filled with tender recollections, and a lowness of spirits comes over me. ("Gaily still the moments roll!" which I endave—"While I quaff the flowing bowl!" in vain ("Care can never reach the soul") to shake. ("Who deeply drinks of wine!" off. I now lay down my pen, ("Bravo!" bravo!) for fatigue. (One moment, boys), overpowers me. Adieu, my dear wife, (in a minute; duty before pleasure), and believe me (I'm with you now, boys!) your affectionate husband, CHARLES.

LETTER TO AN ABSENT HUSBAND.
"MY DEAR HUSBAND: I received your affectionate letter yesterday. (Do!—don't—be quiet!) and it was truly welcome (be still! you shan't squeeze my hand!) I assure you, dear Charles, you have no idea how lonesome (there, you have made me make a great blot!) I feel when I am separated (will you?) from you; but the assurance that I shall see you on Saturday (if you attempt such a thing!) is a great comfort. I look forward to that day with so much pleasure. (Henry, if you kiss me again I'll write to Charles!) for you know it is delightful (there, you've broken my bracelet!) delightful (you've made me write delightful twice) to live in hopes. (It's too late to take a ride, isn't it?) I could not but feel pity for you when you spoke of being 'alone in the stillness of your chamber.' It seemed as if I could see you, my dear Hubby (a-ch! do behave, will you?) as you were writing to your faithful little wife. I too am alone (I'm telling a great story now!) and thinking of the days that still intervene between (how becomingly your collar is turned down) now and Saturday. (Not another, for the— a-ch!) The country looks beautiful (it would be nice to take a short ride to the beach), but I never enjoy it while you are absent. (I declare there are the horses at the door!) I have but a few minutes to conclude in (tell Lane to bring my bonnet) as the mail closes (and my skirt) in a few minutes. Adieu, my dear (well, I'm glad you have stuck yourself with a pin!) Hubby! "Faithfully yours, MARY."

A Terrible Name.—The Indians give each other very significant names. Lieut. Hooper, of the Arctic expedition, found a woman at Fort Simpson whose name was "Thirty-Six Tongues."

CHARACTERISTIC.—We find the following in the Christian Inquirer:

Rev. John Pierpont, the poet of "Palestine," was at Niagara a summer or two ago, and it was a beautiful Sabbath morning, when he went out to worship, where the "light" was just breaks and whippers of its Maker's might."

One of those officious, silly creatures, whose religion consists in a straight-bodied coat, an occupied pew, and two sermons a week, posted after the poet like a missionary after a heathen. His soul—what little he had—was crooked up into an interrogation point, and wriggled with anxiety for the sinner's welfare.

"Was Mr. Pierpont going to church?" "Yes." "And whom would he hear preach?" "God Almighty." "What was his brief and pertinent reply, as he turned again from the buzzing insect to the eloquence of Niagara."

AN IMPERIAL RAILWAY TRAIN.—The Eastern Railway Company in France has constructed a special railway train for the use of the Emperor. It is described as marvelously beautiful and convenient, and is composed of eight carriages, communicating with each other, and arranged in the following order: A baggage car, two first-class passenger cars for the suit of the Emperor, a dining-room car, a terrace-car for promenading and smoking, a saloon, a bed-chamber or sleeping-car, a first-class car for the ladies of the Empress, and a baggage car.

The carriages have been constructed after plans by M. Houtard, the superintendent of the rolling machinery of the company, who appears to have had full authority to produce the most perfect work possible, without regard to cost.

The dining car is a conspicuous example of taste and execution. The interior is entirely of carved oak, finished in the highest style of the art. The roof, the panels, and the wainscoting are all of carved oak. The panels are surmounted with escutcheons and coronets of gold. The window frames are exquisitely tasteful. The floor is covered with a magnificent Smyrna carpet. The tables, arm-chairs, and seats are all of carved oak.

The terrace-car is a simple platform, surrounded by a rich balustrade of iron, of magnificent design. It is covered by a roof, which is supported by steel columns, surmounted with eagles, which form the capitals. Around the platform is a bench of carved oak, covered with velvet. The car is provided with curtains of Aubusson tapestry, of pure white, upon which are hung bouquets of natural flowers. The curtains are lined with rich red stuff, and can be opened or completely closed at the pleasure of the passengers.

The saloon is a marvel of richness and taste. The roof is white, trimmed with green and gold. The walls are hung with white Aubusson tapestry, ornamented with bouquets of flowers, of extraordinary beauty. Two sofas, of carved wood, gilded, and covered with Aubusson tapestry, occupy the two sides of the saloon. At the lower end, on a large panel, is a sofa of two seats only, with a higher and more richly ornamented back, designed for the Emperor and Empress. The carpet corresponds with the hangings of the walls. The high ornamentation of this apartment extends to the minutest details. The hooks, knobs, window-frames, &c., are of gold bronze, and the lace-work and trimmings of the curtains, &c., are all in exquisite taste. The saloon wagon is of great length, and is divided into three compartments, in one of which is a cabinet, and a couch for the Empress. The cabinet and couch are covered with green silk and very richly trimmed.

The sleeping car contains two bed rooms, with two beds in each. The bed-room of the Emperor and Empress is hung in blue silk, and the other in violet silk. Three toilet-cabinets, hung also in silk, and sundry closets, complete the car.

The exterior of the cars is magnificent. They are painted in green and gold, the panels of the doors being ornamented with the arms of the Emperor, and the small panels under the windows with a medallion containing a bee in gold, and an arabesque of golden foliage. The angles are ornamented with gold bronze. The door-handles, lanterns, and trimmings of every kind all concur to make an ensemble of the richest and most elegant description.

The train is entered by the terrace-car, which has a fixed staircase, or by the saloon-car, to which is attached movable steps.

(From the Washington Union.)

THE LAST MOVEMENT OF THE MORMON NEW SETTLEMENT ON THE UPPER PLATTE.

Subjoined is the letter of Indian Agent Twiss, detailing the circumstances attending the settlements of the Mormons on the Upper Platte:

INDIAN AGENT OF THE UPPER PLATTE, on Hawk-Hide Creek, Monday, July 13, 1857.

SIR: In a communication addressed to the Indian Office, dated April last, I called the attention of the Department to the settlements being made within the boundaries of this agency by the Mormon church, clearly in violation of law, although the pretext or pretence under which these settlements are made is under cover of a contract of the Mormon church to carry the mail from Independence, Mo., to Great Salt Lake City.

On the 25th of May, a large Mormon colony took possession of the valley of Deer Creek, 100 miles west of Fort Laramie, and drove away a band of Sioux Indians whom I had settled there in April, and had induced to plant corn.

I left that Indian band on the 25th of May to attend to matters connected with the Cheyenne band in the lower part of the agency.

I have information from a reliable source that these Mormons are about 300 in number, have plowed and planted 200 acres of prairie, and are building houses for the accommodation of 500 persons, and have a large herd of cattle, horses, and mules.

I am persuaded that the Mormon church intend, by this plan, thus partially developed, to monopolize all of the trade with the Indians whilst within or passing through the Indian country.

I respectfully and earnestly call the attention of the department to this invasion, and enter my protest against this occupation of the Indian country, in force, and the forcible ejection of the Indians from the place where I had settled them.

I am powerless to control this matter, for the Mormons obey no laws enacted by Congress.

I would respectfully request that the President will be pleased to issue such order as in his wisdom and judgment may seem best, in order to correct the evil complained of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. TWISS, Indian Agent, Upper Platte.

Hon. J. W. DENVER, Com. of Indian Affairs.

Shortly after receiving the above letter, the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he cited the case of Mr. Hall (a contractor to carry the mails from Independence to Santa Fe), who was allowed merely to occupy his improvements on lands belonging to the Indians with the consent of the Indians, the department having no authority to grant him permission to extend his improvements, make use of the timber, or to cultivate land. In the Commissioner's opinion, the act of March 3, 1855, granting to mail contractors in the Territories West of the Mississippi the privilege of occupying stations at the rate of not more than one for every twenty miles of the mail route, with a preemption covering 640 acres of land to be taken contiguous, had reference only to those lands to which the Indian title had been extinguished and surrendered to the United States, and not lands belonging to tribes, to which the titles had not been extinguished, and therefore was not applicable to the case of Mr. Hall, as his station was upon the lands of the Kansas Indians, to which their title had not been extinguished.

The Commissioner holds that the views of the office in regard to the case of Mr. Hall apply in the case of the Mormons, since the lands upon which they have settled are not the property of the Government, out of the Sioux, to whom it was assigned by the treaty of Laramie of the 17th of September, 1851.

Low Altitude of the Moon.—The apparent altitude of the Moon at the time of the total eclipse, when in the meridian or bearing exactly South, viz: at 5 h. 33 m., will be but 181-15th degrees, or more than six degrees less than that of the Sun at noon of December 21st. It is, moreover, very nearly the least possible altitude of our Satellite, when south, in the latitude of Boston, and will not again occur until after a revolution of the Nodes, or about twenty years.—Boston Traveler.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the use of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed PETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son, agents, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 jkbed&wjoswly

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MADAME A. JONES,

105 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson,

WOULD respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity, that, having just returned from

the North with the largest and most complete assortment of

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

which for richness of material and elegance of style cannot be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of

FALL DRESS HATS,

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Flower Garniture de Robes, Wreaths, Head-Dresses, Coiffures, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine feathers, &c.

Madame J., having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

All orders faithfully and promptly filled, and on reasonable terms. a12 djbed&w

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may consider their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitution.

STRICTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general drainage of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SPERMATOCYSTIC.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of indiscretions, youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same. The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. a11b&jsly

Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. a5 wewolw

PICTURES.

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June 25 & 14

EVENING DRESS GOODS,

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,

And other Desirable Dry Goods,

With a good assortment of

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,

FALL CLOATHS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.,

Received and in store by

C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st.

WE have now in store (date receipts) a full and superb assortment of the above goods, including every variety of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, with even necessary articles for House Furnishing, including a line of elegant Barnsey Linens, &c., all of which we offer at the lowest prices. a12 j&b

Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

In gold and silver cases, various styles.

JEWELRY.

Coral, Cameo and Pearl, Lava, Pearl, Painted, Jet, and other styles.

SILVER WARE.

Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Spoons, Forks, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Tea Sets, Castors, Pitchers, Goblets, &c.

Our stock of goods is very complete.

JAS. L. LEMON & CO.,

425 j&b Main st., between Second and Third.

1857.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

MARTIN & PENTON,

95 FOURTH ST.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS:

RELEGANT SILK ROBES;

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;

CLOTH TOURISTS or DUSTERS;

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND;

MOURNING GOODS;

SHAWLS, SCARVES, AND CLOAKS;

DOMESTICS AND STAPLES;

NIGROUS WEARS OF ALL KINDS;

FLANNELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

SATIN AND PLAIN MERINOS;

BEST MAKE OF JOHN'S KIDS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Above we give a limited list of some of the leading articles which we offer for sale, and at such prices as will defy competition. We are determined not to be excelled in quality, style, assortment, or low prices. We buy at the very lowest figures and from the best Eastern houses, which we warrant our articles in being perfect and as cheap as can be bought. a12 j&b

MARTIN & PENTON.

NOVELTIES.

CALL and see the splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., at TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street, where the largest assortment of goods in his line are kept. Just received a fine stock of the following articles:

French, English, and American Perfumery;

Fragrances, the new and elegant Perfumery;

New style Shell Toilet Combs;

Shells, Buffalo, and Rubber Dressing Combs;

Hair Brushes, all styles and prices;

Fine Ivory Combs, extra super quality;

A fresh supply of imported Basket;

Ladies' Work Cases and Traveling Companions;

Purses, Port-Monies, and Card Cases;

An entirely new style of Dolls (see ad.);

Mechanical Locomotives, Steamboats, and Cabs;

Mechanical Mice and Rats (very funny);

do. Giraffes, 5, 3, and 4 horses;

Dolls of all sizes, prices from 5c. to \$5;

Toy Bureaus; Toy Pails; Toy Cradles;

With many other new and attractive Toys and Fancy articles. But one price, and as low as can be had in the city.

a12 j&b W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

Common Prayer.

THE prettiest assortment in the city, in the newest style of binding, at very low prices.

a12 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

New Music! New Music!

JUST published, the following:

"Rose of Evandale," a beautiful ballad, by H. D. Solfe.

"Our Wildwood Home," a pretty song, written in the most popular style, by Chas. Stein.

"Birds of Spring," a song worthy the place in every true musician's collection, melody written in a flowing style and accompanied very prettily.

The above are for sale by

TRIPP & CRAGG, 109 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

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October.

1,000 COPIES HARPER'S MONTHLY for October (price 20c.) Just received by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

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Sectional Maps

OF IOWA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, WISCONSIN, and Missouri (1857) for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

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DRESS GOODS.—In this department of his trade we feel confident in saying that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, excels any other Western establishment. His stock of Silks includes everything new and handsome, among which are some very elegant fringe flounced Robes, broad Bayader, striped Silks, a large assortment of plain and plaid Silks, side trimmed Robes, &c. His stock of Embroideries is such as will please the fancy and suit the purses of all. Commencing with English thread lace Sets, and embracing some of the handsomest Valenciennes Lace Sets and the richest boniton do. to the found in any market. We presume it is sufficient to say that his supply of Worst- ed goods is complete. He has printed De Laines that are beautiful, Bayaderes Poplins that are handsome, and Victoria Plaids that are extra. He requests that you call and examine for yourselves, as he takes great delight in making an exhibition of his merchandise. a12 j&b

NEW YORK LEDGER,

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

LESIE'S PICTORIAL,

FLAG OF OUR UNION,

[For the Louisville Journal.]
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

If Shelley had any self-reproaches at the death of his wife, they were soon stilled. His biographers state that shortly afterwards he enjoyed peace of mind, and argues from this that he was not blameable in the melancholy event. The statement cannot exculpate him. Both parties were so far from reconciliation that she fled from his roof, and it was this flight which, after a few days, led to her cold grave.

QUINCY, FLA. R. G. II,

"Col. Buchanan, of the Newport Barracks, Kentucky, launch d and tried his new, novel, and patent life boat the other day. It is 8 feet wide by 18 feet long, and is capable of carrying fifty men, even when half full of water—it is of light draught, and, for simplicity of construction, durability, and cheapness, it has not been excelled. We noticed it full of 'Uncle Sam's' men, and *almost* lacked six inches of reaching the water. It can be taken apart in a few minutes, and done up in a bulk not larger than a coffee sack—it will be of great service in the transportation of troops and baggage across rivers, creeks, &c., to say nothing of its great merits as a life boat.—*Cin. Times.*

TROUBLE AMONG GERMAN ACTORS—A DRAMA IN LIFE.—The following case was tried before the

came from the plantation known as Debtford, the property of Robert Habersham, situated near Port Jackson, and about three miles below this city.
Savannah Georgian, Sept. 21.

NO. 450 JEFFERSON STREET,
(Opposite Owen's Hotel).
LOUISVILLE, KY.

and citizens to our large and varied stock in the above goods, confident it will be found equal in extent and variety to any in the country, East or West. Conducting our business under the one price system, secures to purchasers full equivalent.

C. DUVALL & CO., Main st.,
Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

Opposite: Dams of Germany.